

DAILY REBEL per year.....\$10 00  
Six Months.....5 00  
Three Months.....3 00  
One Month.....1 00

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1863.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 6th.]

## SPEECH FOR STOPPING THE WAR.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON, BY MR. CONWAY, AN ABLE REPUBLICAN MEMBER FROM KANSAS—HE PROPOSES THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE CONFEDERATES—A RADICAL VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

A few days ago, Mr. Conway of Kansas, one of the most ultra, as well as one of the ablest, of the Republican members of Congress, made a strong speech in favor of peace and the stoppage of the war. The speech is said to have the approval of Gov. Andrew, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greely and other leading Abolitionists, who held a caucus in Washington just before it was delivered. It is a very important demonstration. We take the following extracts from it, which show its character:

## HE IS AGAINST REUNION.

Sir—I am not in favor of restoring the constitutional relations of the slaveholders to the Union, nor of the war to that end. On the contrary, I am utterly and forever opposed to both. I am in favor of the Union as it exists to-day. I am in favor of recognizing the loyal States as the American nation, based as they are on the principle of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color or condition. I believe it to be the manifest destiny of the American nation to ultimately control the American continent on this principle. I conceive, that therefore, the true object of this war is to revolutionize the national government by resolving the North into the Nation and the South into a distinct public body, leaving us in a position to pursue the latter as a separate State. I believe that the direction of war to any other end is a perversion of it, calculated to subvert the very object it was designed to effect.

## HE IS AGAINST REUNION.

I have never allowed myself to indulge in that superstitious idolatry of the Union so prevalent among the simple but honest people, nor that political cant about the Union, so prevalent among dishonest ones. I have simply regarded it as a form of Government to be valued in proportion to its merits as an instrument of national prosperity and honor.

## THE SOUTH INDEPENDENT.

The war which has come in between the North and the South for the past two years, has made a revolution. It has substituted in the South another Government for that of the Union. This is the fact, and the fact in such a matter is the important thing. It settles the law. No technicality in a question of this kind can stand. The war has utterly dissolved the connection between the North and South, and rendered them separate and independent powers in the world. This is the necessary legal effect of civil war anywhere. It makes the belligerent parties independent for the time being, and unless the one succumbs to the other, they continue independent of each other forever. The principle is laid down by Vattel, as follows: When a nation becomes divided into two parties, absolutely independent, and no longer acknowledging a common superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties stands upon the same ground, in every respect, as a public war between two different nations.—Book III, chap. 17, p. 428. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that so learned and profound a jurist as the honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) should express the same opinion.

## THE DEMOCRACY TRUE TO THE UNION.

The Democrats will not, of course, listen to separation as an instant. Such a suggestion, in their eyes, is a proposition to dissolve the Union—for which one ought to be hanged. They expect the question whether the Union shall be restored by force or by compromise to be submitted to the people in the next election; and upon that day carry the country. Their plan is to oppose the Administration simply on its anti-slavery policy. They put in issue the Confiscation Act, the Missouri Emancipation Act, the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. These measures they pronounce unconstitutional, deny their validity and everything done, or to be done, in pursuance of them. In addition to this, they attack the Administration on account of its suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, false imprisonments, corruption, imbecility, &c., and a thousand other incidents. But on the war and the integrity of the Union, they are like adamant itself. They claim to favor the war for the sake of the Union, but to be for compromise rather than war. They say very truthfully that the Republicans have tried for two years, and exhausted their method as all that is left to be done. This is the manner in which the politicians of the country propose to terminate this great conflict.

## THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

An alliance seems recently to have been effected to this end between certain elements heretofore hostile. The border State politicians are the remnant of the old Whig and Know-nothing party, who, all their lives, cherished an intense hatred of the democracy. They now unite with that party to effect this object. The Republicans of the Albany school, under the sagacious leadership of Mr. Wend, who for long years fought the Van Buren agency and finally broke it down through the agency of free-soil, are also hand in glove with their old opponents. Thus the army of the Democracy takes the field for the next great political battle, supported on the left by the followers of Clay and Crittenden, and on the right by the special friends of Wm. H. Seward. Such a host may well be confident. It is a combination for victory. The elements are well shaped. Not in vain have the border State politicians thronged the hall of the Presidential mansion. Not in vain has the discreet Secretary of State incurred the reputation of having become imbecile. Not in vain has the whole Administration suffered the odium of drifting with the tide for lack of a policy. They could well afford to displace with the applause of the radicals, while they silently directed that undercurrent which was to refer the great questions, with which they would not grapple, to the decision of another Presidential election. The Conservatives will triumph.

The chief element in the accomplishment of this reactionary movement is the war, which the administration is conducting for the restoration of the Union. The war is indeed the trump card of the Democracy: not war for conquest, but Mr. Lincoln's war for the Union. They have no fear that it will serve the end of Abolition. It has passed that stage. Its results are now in their keeping. Such a host may well be confident. In the first place, it holds the nation pledged to the principle that the Union is intact, and the Constitution open to amendment through Southern votes. In the next place, the responsibility of it, being with the Republicans, it weakens them sadly in the elections. And in the third place its effect is to wear away and depress the slaveholders, and dispose them in favor of concession. The war, in whatever aspect it may be presented, is an admirable instrument for them. If it should happen to meet with unexpected success, and defeat the rebellion, the slaveholders will be brought back just in time to join them in the election. If it should lag and accomplish no results, as now seems likely, this will inevitably insure them a triumph in the popular vote. Then there is—and it is a sword edge—the two forces, Abolition and Secession, now in deadly conflict, have only to be permitted to continue the fight long enough to wear each other out, and cause the political waters to subside to their former level.

## THE ARMY CONSERVATIVE.

Nevertheless, without reference to the result of the war, I consider the chances of the Conservatives in the election, far superior to that of the Administration. Great reliance is placed by the latter on the vote of the soldier; but, in my opinion, this is delusion. The soldiers will be affected in like manner with the rest of the people, and moreover, will be tired of military service, and anxious to return home. They will be dissatisfied from a thousand causes and

desire a change. The sufferings and indignation, yet to be engendered by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency, will of itself overwhelm the Administration party, and sink it deeper than plummet ever sounded. But the Democrats, in my judgment, safely calculated that they can take issue on any one of a hundred necessary incidents of the war, and defeat their opponents by a large majority.

## THE PROCLAMATION A FAILURE.

Many suppose that the effect of the Proclamation of Emancipation will be thoroughly, speedily and completely annihilate and extirpate slavery, that the slaveholders will have no longer a motive to cling together. This is an egregious mistake. The Proclamation will have no such effect. It can not have any such effect. Its constitutionality is denied. It is still unexecuted, and its validity undetermined. The whole subject is yet open to debate, and final settlement. The Judiciary Department is to render its decision upon it; and, in the meantime, it is to be the controlling issue in a popular election for President. This state of things will undoubtedly inspire the slaveholders with a more resolute purpose than ever. Their effort will not be to prevent the President from freeing the slaves, as a distant and speculative proposition, but to regain from the grasp of the enemy already actually laid upon him, the will to redouble their will and bring out every latent energy.

## SUMNER HIS MAGNANIMOUS.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) who has lately been elected to serve another term of six years in the body he has so long adorned, should, in this crisis, point us to the proper action. His purely Northern character, his great abilities, his lofty aspirations, his sacrifices for freedom, the entire confidence of his State, so spontaneously bestowed upon him, and that State the noblest in America—all single him out as one authorized and required to speak with a decisive voice on this great occasion. There are also in this House, gentlemen whose words on this momentous theme, the country will listen to with intense interest. The honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thad. Stevens) one of the truly great men of America—full of learning and wisdom—tried by long years of arduous service in this cause, who has never faltered, and is now re-elected in his district by overwhelming numbers, stands foremost among those of whom the Nation will expect deliverance from the dangers which encompass it. Let these men, and such as these, speak and tell the country, who do in this hour of transcendent peril. Nevertheless, I can not refrain from expressing my individual opinion that the true policy of the North is to terminate this war at once. The longer it continues, the worse our situation becomes. Let the two houses of Congress adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the Executive be, and he is hereby requested to issue a general order to all commanders of forces in the several military departments of the United States, to discontinue offensive operations against the enemy, and to act for the future entirely on the defensive.

Resolved, That if the Executive be, and he is further requested to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the Confederate States, with reference to a cessation of hostilities, based on the following propositions: 1st, Recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. 2nd, A uniform system of duties upon imports. 3d, Free trade between the States. 4th, Free navigation of the Mississippi River. 5th, Mutual adoption of the Monroe doctrine.

## CANTIVE TOGETHER.

Intirely disagree with those who assert that it is impossible that the North and South could live peacefully side by side, because there are no natural boundaries between the two, such as the Rocky Mountains or the Atlantic Ocean. This is a bugbear with which we impose upon ourselves. The people of the North and South can never become foreign nations to each other, in the sense in which the French and English, or Russians are. They are sprung from the same origin, speak the same language, possess a common literature, inherit similar politics and religious views, and inhabit regions closely connected by natural and artificial ties. They will therefore both be Americans. The only great difference between them is, of a social and political nature, namely, that which arises from the existence of African slavery in one, and the absence of it in the other. This fact, however, offers no obstacle whatever to such a separation as is involved in independent political jurisdictions; on the contrary, it greatly facilitates it. Before the Federal Union was established all the States were independent, and associated under Articles of Confederation, in the nature of a treaty. The arguments now adduced to show the impracticability of present separation, between the North and South, go with equal force to prove the impossibility of what then actually existed and was accepted in the case of the thirteen original States of the Union. The latter stood toward each other, precisely as the North and South would stand should they step the war and enter into a treaty. It would simply be resolving the North and South into Confederate States, resuming as to them, the basis of the Confederation. This would be the whole of it. It is therefore, a very simple operation. I do not suggest this, however, on the idea that should it ever be adopted, the separation it implies would be permanent. I believe that it would insure an ultimate reunion on an Anti-slavery basis.

I have confidence in the inherent vitality of Northern civilization. I have no fear to set it in competition with that of the South. Let their proceed side by side in the race of empire, and we shall see which will triumph.

## Table of Weights and measures.

| Articles.      | Dashed. | Weight.         | Articles.  | Dashed. | Weight. |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Wheat          | 1       | 60              | Blue Grass | 1       | 44      |
| Shelled Corn   | 50      | Buck Wheat      | 50         | 32      |         |
| Corn Cobs      | 14      | Dried Peaches   | 50         | 21      |         |
| Pears          | 60      | Apples          | 50         | 21      |         |
| Rye            | 60      | Oatmeal         | 50         | 27      |         |
| Oats           | 32      | Salt            | 50         | 50      |         |
| Barley         | 47      | Stone Coal      | 50         | 50      |         |
| Irish Potatoes | 50      | Malt            | 50         | 38      |         |
| Sweet          | 50      | Brass           | 50         | 20      |         |
| White Beans    | 40      | Turnips         | 50         | 54      |         |
| Castor         | 40      | Plastering Hair | 50         | 8       |         |
| Clover Seed    | 60      | Unsalted Lime   | 50         | 80      |         |
| Timothy Seed   | 45      | Corn Meal       | 50         | 48      |         |
| Flax           | 50      | Fine Salt       | 50         | 55      |         |
| Hemp           | 44      |                 |            |         |         |

## Destruction of Property.

For some time past, deserted workshops and dwellings have received the attention of persons in need of wood or money, and after carrying off fencing, a door and shutter soon follow, and presto! some fine morning the house disappears altogether! We have already noted several cases of this kind, and now we have another to record. During the past two weeks the fencing around Brennan's foundry, on College street, opposite Fireman's Hall, has gradually grown small by degrees and beautifully less, and on Friday night, a dash was made on the front foundry building, which, about midnight, came down with a tremendous crash. Before 9 in the morning scarcely a stray splinter was to be found about the place, and at noon, the work of destruction was resumed, and progressed all day on the large rear building, which, being strongly put up, resisted for a long time the assaults of soldiers, citizens, boys, girls, and signers, until at last down came the roof, and there was nothing left to shelter the valuable property in machinery, tools, etc., all of which lay exposed, and without doubtless be totally destroyed. The mule which has been lying dead there for several days, is still stretched out in all its loveliness to tickle the nostrils of the occupants of the hospital adjoining.—Nashville Dispatch, Feb. 8.

## The River and the Hill.

They shook their sweetness out in their sleep  
On the brink of that beautiful stream:  
But it wandered along with a wearisome song.  
Like a lover that walks in a dream:  
So the reeds blew  
When the winds went through.  
In the moonlight so white and so still:  
And the river it beat  
All night at the feet  
Of a cold and a flinty hill—  
Of a hard and a senseless hill.

Laid, "We have often showered our loves  
Upon something as dry as the dust;  
And the faith that is great, and the hearts that are lost  
Oh! how can we willingly trust?  
The winds was faint,  
And the moon, like a saint,  
Glides over the woodlands so white and so still,  
And you hear and you beat  
All night at the feet  
Of that cold and flinty hill—  
Of that hard and senseless hill."

## VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

We have a paper before us containing a full report of the speech of this gentleman recently made in the United States Congress. We extract a few paragraphs, which we have never seen republished in this section:

Sir, my judgment was made up and expressed from the first. I learned it from Chatham: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." And you have not conquered the South. You never will. It is not in the nature of things possible; much less under your auspices. But money you have expended without limit, and blood poured out like water. Defeat, debt, taxation, sepulchres, these are your trophies. In vain the people gave you treasure, and the soldier yielded up his life. "Fight, tax, emancipate—let these," said the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Park) at the last session "be the trinity of our salvation." Sir, they have become the trinity of your deep damnation. The war for the Union is, in your hands, a most bloody and costly failure. The President confessed it on the 23d of September, solemnly, officially, and under the broad seal of the United States. And he has now repeated the confession. The Priests and Rabbis of Abolition taught him that God would not prosper such a cause. War for the Union was abandoned; war for the negro openly begun, and with stronger battalions than before. With what success? Let the dead at Fredericksburg and Vicksburg answer.

And now, sir, can this war continue? Whence the money to carry it on? Where the men? Can you borrow? From whom? Can you tax more? Will the people bear it? Wait till you have collected what is already levied. How many millions more of "legal-tender"—to-day forty-one per cent. below the par of gold—can you float? Will men enlist now at any price? Ah, sir, it is easier to die at home—I beg pardon; but I trust I am not "discouraging enlistments." If I am, then, first arrest Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck, and some of your other Generals, and I will retract; yes, I will retract. But can you draft again? Ask New England—New York. Ask Massachusetts. Where are the nine hundred thousand? Ask not Ohio—the North-west. She thought you were in earnest, and gave you all, all—more than you demanded.

"The wife whose babe first smiled that day,  
The fair, fond bride of yester eve,  
And aged sire and matron gray,  
Saw the loved warriors haste away,  
And deemed it sin to grieve."

Sir, in blood she has atoned for her credulity; and now there is mourning in every house, distress and sadness in every heart. Shall she give you any more?

But ought this war to continue? I answer no—not a day, not an hour. What then? Shall we separate? Again I answer no, no! What then? And now, sir, I come to the grandest and most solemn problem of statesmanship from the beginning of time; and to the God of Heaven, Illuminer of hearts and minds, I would humbly appeal for some measure, at least of light and wisdom and strength to explore and reveal the dark but possible future of this land:

Sir, this war, horrible as it is, has taught us all some of the most important and salutary lessons which ever a people learned:

First—it has annihilated, in twenty months, all the false and pernicious theories and teachings of Abolitionism for thirty years, and which a mere appeal to facts and argument could not have untangled in half a century. We have learned that the South is not weak, dependent, unenterprising, or corrupted by slavery, luxury and idleness; but powerful, earnest, warlike, enduring, self-supporting, full of energy, and inexhaustible in resources. We have been taught, and now confess it openly, that African slavery, instead of being a source of weakness to the South, is one of her main elements of strength; and hence the "military necessity," we are told of abolishing slavery in order to suppress the rebellion. We have learned, also, that the non-slaveholding white men of the South, millions in number, are immovably attached to the institution, and are its chief support; and Abolitionists have found out, to their infinite surprise and disgust, that the slave is not "pining for freedom," nor pining in silent but revengeful grief over cruelty and oppression inflicted upon him, but happy contented, attached deeply to his master, and unwilling—at least eager—to accept the precious boon of freedom which they have proffered him. I appeal to the President for the proof. I appeal to the fact that fewer slaves have escaped, even from Virginia, in now nearly two years, than Arnold and Cornwallis carried away in six months of invasion in 1781. Finally, sir, we have learned, and the South too, what the history of the world ages ago, and our own history might have taught us, that servile insurrection is the least of the dangers to which she is exposed. Hence, in my deliberate judgment, African slavery, as an institution, will come out of this conflict fifty-fold stronger than when the war began.

## New Bacon and Salt!

FEW hundred pounds family cured Bacon, 20 sacks Virginia Salt, for sale by J. H. WILLY, Feb 13-4

## NORTHERN DISPATCHES.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7, 1863.—Our victory over the Rebels at Fort Donelson was complete and decisive.

Col. Lowe, of the 5th Iowa, was in command of our forces when our informant left. One hundred and forty-five rebels had been buried, and one hundred prisoners taken. More were being brought in. The Rebels retreated toward Charleston Tennessee.

The wooden building and a part of the foundry of J. M. Brannan, used as a manufactory formerly of Confederate cotton, were destroyed to-day by citizens and soldiers. Under the floor about fifty thirty-six pound shells were discovered.

Separation of the North and South.  
From the London Times, 27th]

It is a matter of notoriety that, while the Unionists can find no partisans in the South, the Disunionists count their active adherents in every town in the North. The upper classes of American society are said to be seceders everywhere; the women are found so wherever a test is applied. The very Cabinet of the President is said to be divided in opinion on the point, and we well know that the venerated founders of American independence did, in forecasting such a schism as this, record their convictions that separation was better than civil war. We ask, therefore, whether we can be reasonably blamed for participating in sentiments which nearly one-half of the American people have in some way expressed.

The Federals are indignant at our views of their impending destiny, but they should recollect that precisely the same destiny has awaited all other communities. That state of things which the Unionists desire to perpetuate is a state of things which never yet existed. An enormous aggregate of States covering an entire continent, exempt from the inconveniences of political division, and released from the obligations of international society, has never been seen yet. When Mr. Lincoln describes and explains the impossibility of admitting more than one State on the American Continent, he shuts his eyes to what has actually happened in all the other territories of the world. His arguments, if accepted, would prove that there could be only one nation on the Continent of Europe. If every community has a natural right to the whole course of every river, and to a free run from every point in the interior of the country to any point on the seaboard, it is clear that Europe must be wretchedly constituted.

We do not say that, if such unions could exist, it might be beneficial to mankind. We only say that there existence has never yet been found possible, and that the Americans, when they separate, will be but illustrating the universal tendency of such things. Great federations have often been imagined by politicians as well as poets, but they have never been established. We have had to get on without them, and to mould our politics and our proceedings in accordance with those passions of human nature which have forbidden any better system. The Americans will have to do no more. It will be a decent as well as a disappointment for them, and on this point the Northerners are correct in their views; but we can hardly be exposed to censure for regarding as tolerable what is simply the common lot of mankind.

## New Advertisements.

"EXTRACT." HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Chattanooga, Feb. 9th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 27.  
I. At a General Court Martial, convened in Chattanooga, Tenn., January 23d, 1863, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 14, Paragraph 2, from these Headquarters, dated Chattanooga, January 20, 1863, whereof Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood is President, were arraigned and tried the following:

32.  
VIII.—1st Lieut. L. N. Olivier, 1st La. Infantry, on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.  
Misconduct in the face of the enemy.

SPECIFICATION.  
In this, that 1st Lieut. L. N. Olivier, being a duly commissioned officer of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Infantry, accompanied his regiment and company to the field of battle before Marietta, Tenn., on or about the 30th day of December, 1862; that on or about the morning of the 31st day of December, 1862, said Lieut. L. N. Olivier, having procured a stray horse, did, during the heat of the battle, and in face of the enemy, abandon his Company and Colors without warrant or authority, and remain absent until the following morning, although ordered to rejoin his regiment by Capt. Beatty, of the same regiment. All this as or near Marietta, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the 31st day of December, 1862.

To the Charge. Not Guilty.  
To the Specification. Not Guilty.

IX.—FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.—After mature deliberation, the Court finds the accused as follows:

Of the Specification, Guilty.  
Of the Charge, Guilty.

And does therefore, sentence him, the accused, 1st Lieut. L. N. Olivier, 1st Regiment La. Infantry, to be cashiered, and that his name, crime, and place of abode, and punishment, be published in the newspapers about the Camp, and in the State of Louisiana.

X.—The proceedings in the foregoing case having, with the findings and sentence of the Court, been submitted to the General Commanding, are by him approved and confirmed.

1st Lieut. L. N. Olivier, 1st La. Infantry, therefore, ceases to be an officer of the Confederate States Army from this date.

By command of GENERAL BRIDGES,  
GEORGE W. BRENT,  
A. A. Gen'l.

OFFICIAL,  
Feb 13-21  
R. C. TYLER,  
Col. & Pro. Gen'l.

Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Coffee.  
ANY party that will send me by Express a sack of A sound, dry good Irish Potatoes, I will send him by Express ten pounds light brown Sugar, and one pound fine Coffee, in a new Orleans sack.  
E. M. EDWARDS.

WAGONS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
FAMILY GROCERIES, AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
At DANIEL'S OLD STAND, NO. 12 WHITEHALL ST.,  
Feb 13-1m  
Atlanta, Georgia.

"EXTRACT." HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 28.  
I. At a General Court Martial, convened in Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 23d, 1863, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 14, Paragraph 2, from these Headquarters, dated Chattanooga, January 20, 1863, whereof Col. Alex. McKinstry 32d Alabama Regiment is President, were arraigned and tried the following:

7th.  
XVIII.—2d Lieut. Jas. K. Pyburn, Co. "G" 5th Arkansas Regiment, on the following charge and specification.

CHARGE.  
Violation of the 32d Article of War.

SPECIFICATION.  
In this, that 2d Lieut. Jas. K. Pyburn, Co. "G" 5th Arkansas Regiment, did leave his company, while in the presence of the enemy, without permission from either the commanding officer of his regiment, or company, and failed to rejoin his company, until about six days afterwards; he having gone to the rear of the army, and remained there during that length of time. This near Marietta, Tennessee, at or about the hour of 12 o'clock, m., on the 30th day of December, 1862.

CHARGE 32.  
Violation of the 44th Article of War.

SPECIFICATION.  
In this, that the said 2d Lieut. James K. Pyburn, Co. "G" 5th Arkansas Regiment, did fail to turn out for inspection with his company, said inspection having been ordered by the Brig. Gen'l. Commanding, he being at that time absent from camp without leave, and not to be found. This near Marietta, Tennessee, at or about the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 14th day of January 1863.

CHARGE 33.  
Violation of the 6th Article of War.

SPECIFICATION.  
In this, that the said 2d Lieut. Jas. K. Pyburn, Co. "G" 5th Arkansas Regiment, did, when notified by his Regimental Commander, through his captain, that a written statement of his reasons for absenting himself from camp without leave, would be required of him, tell his Captain to reply for him to the Regimental Commander that he had "no written statement to make," or words to that effect. This near Marietta, Tennessee, at or about the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., on the 16th day of January, 1863.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To the Specification of 3d Charge, Not Guilty.  
To the 3d Charge, Not Guilty.  
To the Specification of 2d Charge, Not Guilty.  
To the 2d Charge, Not Guilty.  
To the Specification of 1st Charge, Not Guilty.  
To the 1st Charge, Not Guilty.

XIX.—FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.—After mature deliberation the Court finds the accused as follows:

Of the Specification of the 3d Charge, Guilty.  
Of the 3d Charge, Guilty.  
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge, Guilty.  
Of the 2d Charge, Guilty.  
Of the Specification of the 1st Charge, Guilty.  
Of the 1st Charge, Guilty.

And does therefore sentence him, the accused 2d Lieut. Jas. K. Pyburn, Co. "G" 5th Arkansas Regiment, to be cashiered, and that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of said Lieut. Pyburn, be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and in the State of Arkansas.

XX.—The proceedings in the foregoing case, having with the findings and sentence of the Court, been submitted to the General Commanding, are by him approved. 2d Lieut. Jas. K. Pyburn, Co. "G" 5th Arkansas Regiment, therefore ceases to be an officer in the Confederate States Army from this date.

By command of GEN'L. BRIDGES,  
(Signed) KINLOCH FALCONER,  
A. A. Gen'l.  
R. C. TYLER,  
Col. & Pro. Gen'l.

TO ADVERTISERS.  
BUSINESS MEN who desire a first Class  
ADVERTISING MEDIUM

For the whole Confederate States, will find such an one in the  
CONFEDERATE STATES  
RAILROAD GUIDE.

Advertisements will be received at \$30 per page, or fractional parts thereof at the same rates. Address all orders for advertisements, or the book to  
H. P. HILL & CO.,  
Griffin, Georgia.  
Liberal commission to the trade. Feb 13-45

SEED OATS.  
SEED OATS, OF GOOD QUALITY,  
CROP OF 1862,  
FOR SALE BY  
Feb 13-41 A. C. VAN EPPS.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON MONEY WANTED.  
I WANT MISSISSIPPI  
COTTON MONEY.  
call on  
Feb 13-1m R. W. CORBIN.

To Shoemakers and Leather Finishers.  
100 GOOD SHOEMAKERS, and a few Leather Dressers, can find employment in the Government Shoe Factory at Atlanta, Ga., under the direction of the undersigned. None, but good hands need apply. Those furnishing their own tools will have preference.

Soldiers desiring to work in this establishment, must procure their own details from their commanding officers.  
Feb 13-1m E. W. CUNNINGHAM,  
Major & Q'm.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTS,  
Knoxville, Feb. 10, 1863.  
By virtue of paragraph V, General Orders No. 96, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, the following named officers are hereby ordered to report at this office without delay, either by letter or in person.

Captain Jos. A. Lusk, 1st Tennessee Regiment.  
" J. Dowell, 7th " "  
" John Allen, 7th " "  
" John D. Fry, 7th " "  
" Marcus L. Walsh, 7th " "  
Lieut. W. M. Barkreader, 7th " "  
Major N. M. Morris, 14th " "

By order of Lt. Col. E. D. Blake, Commandant of Conscripts.  
Feb 13-11 T. B. WEBB, Adj.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,  
Chattanooga, Feb. 12, 1863.  
CITIZENS are notified that they are expected to report to the Post Quartermaster all stray mules and horses in this vicinity, and are warned not to trade for Government property of any kind, as their claims will not be paid, unless the property has been condemned, and branded with a "C."

Feb 13-1m B. F. JONES,  
Maj. & Post Q'm.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.  
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,  
Chattanooga, Feb. 12, 1863.  
CITIZENS having negroes to hire, are notified, that I don't want to be compelled to improve teamsters—but at the same time, am compelled to have 20, and will pay fair prices—rations, and medical attention.  
Feb 13-1m B. F. JONES,  
Maj. & Q'm.

UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.  
HENLEY & CO.,  
MOHRIS & CO.,  
MONT. INSURANCE CO.,  
DEPOSIT BANK OF MOBILE,  
AND FLORIDA MONEY.  
Apply to  
Feb 13-1m R. CORBIN.